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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 10, 12, 42, 77, 79, 92, 93, 95, 96, 106 and 113 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER
INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 24 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final documents of the Japan Economic Summit, which was held from 7 to 9 July 1993. They consist of the following:

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

Annex I. Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

Annex II. Political Declaration: Striving for a More Secure and Humane World

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 12, 42, 77, 79, 92, 93, 95, 96, 106 and 113 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX I

9 July 1993

ECONOMIC SUMMIT DECLARATION, TOKYO JAPAN
A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial democracies and the representatives of the European Community, met in Tokyo for our nineteenth annual Summit. Progress around the world towards democracy and open market economies surpasses our most optimistic expectations of only some years ago. To reap the full benefits of recent historic transformations our societies must respond to a number of challenges: achieving economic recovery and job creation, successfully concluding the Uruguay Round this year, integrating countries in transition into the world economy, supporting the developing countries, and reconciling global growth and environmental objectives. We are determined to address these challenges on the basis of our shared values. We renew our commitment to extend international cooperation, in particular, by strengthening multilateral institutions.

World Economy

2. We are concerned about insufficient growth and inadequate job creation in our economies. Recovery is continuing in North America, but remains modest. Europe is still in a marked recession, although there are some signs of recovery. Japan's economy is over the worst, and some recovery is now in sight. Many Asian and Latin American economies are growing, some rapidly, and playing more important roles in the world economy.

3. We are particularly concerned with the level of unemployment. More than 23 million people are unemployed in our countries: that is unacceptable. Much of the recent increase is attributable to the present economic slowdown, but a significant part of the current level of unemployment is structural in nature. Reducing unemployment, therefore, requires a double strategy: prudent macroeconomic policies to promote non-inflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of markets, especially labor markets.

4. We are taking and will take appropriate measures to implement this agreed global growth strategy to promote a sustainable expansion designed to create substantial increases in employment. We will consult closely so that our national policies can be mutually reinforcing and compatible with our shared goal of a strengthened and recovering world economy. We welcome the improved cooperation of Finance Ministers towards this end.

Europe is carrying out vigorously the Growth Initiative agreed in Edinburgh and strengthened in Copenhagen. Europe is committed as a matter of overriding importance to implementing the firm budgetary and other measures needed in order to ensure that the conditions for rapid reductions in interest rates are created.

In North America, strong actions, which have been long overdue in the U.S. and which we welcome, are being taken to ensure substantial and steady reductions in fiscal deficits over the medium-term, higher level of domestic savings and investment, and lower long-term interest rates.

Japan has taken a series of stimulative policies, including the most recent comprehensive package. Japan will implement fiscal and monetary measures as necessary, to ensure sustained non-inflationary growth led by strong domestic

demand, keeping in mind the need for long-term fiscal prudence. This will contribute to the important goal of significantly reducing external imbalances.

Successful and rapid conclusion of the Uruguay Round will also boost the confidence of investors and consumers, and thus will be an important contribution to recovery and growth.

5. To enhance opportunities for employment and growth, it is essential to address structural issues which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery and to longer-term growth potential. In this context, we endorse the report of our Finance Ministers focusing on a broad range of structural reforms, inter alia:
   - greater labor market efficiency,
   - improvement in education and training,
   - maintaining and improving the multilateral trading system,
   - reduction of subsidies,
   - addressing the economic impact of aging populations,
   - controlling overall outlays on health care,
   - enhancing efficiency in financial markets while ensuring their stability,
   - developing international cooperation on the environment.

We commit ourselves to addressing these issues, together with issues of innovation and of improving the "quality" of budgets and of increasing the efficiency of the public sector, and we will review progress at the next Summit.

We welcome th OECD's interim report on employment and unemployment. We request the OECD to intensify its work, including that on the impact of structural changes, and to put forward its policy recommendations before our next Summit. We emphasize opportunities for job creation offered by environmental policies.

6. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to send our high-level representatives to a meeting in the United States in the autumn to explore the causes of excessive unemployment and to search for possible answers to this critical problem which saps the strength of our societies.

Trade

7. Maintaining and expanding the multilateral trading system is essential for world growth. We are determined to curb protectionism in all its manifestations and agree that no recourse should be made to initiatives and arrangements that threaten to undermine the multilateral open trading system. We also confirm that any regional integration should be complementary to and supportive of the system.

Our highest priority is a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round. We welcome the recent significant progress made towards a large market access package in goods and services as a major step to the immediate resumption of multilateral negotiations in Geneva. This progress must be matched by comparable market opening measures by other participants. We urge all our trading partners to negotiate constructively on all subjects, recognizing that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. There remain important issues to be resolved. We renew our determination to resolve them and to achieve with all our partners a global and balanced agreement before the end of the year.

Environment

8. Environmental issues remain a high priority on our policy agenda despite difficult economic times. We welcome the successful first meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the progress made towards implementation and

ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity by the end of 1993, and on negotiation of a convention on desertification. We renew our determination to secure environmentally sustainable development through an effective follow-up of the fruits of the UNCED, including the commitment to publish national action plans by the end of this year. We will work to ensure that the Global Environmental Facility, with necessary improvements, functions as the financial mechanism to provide funding for the incremental costs of implementing the global environment conventions signed at Rio. We encourage the multilateral development banks to focus more intensely on sustainable development, to incorporate environmental appraisals into project preparation and to make them publicly available.

We look forward to a successful outcome of the UN Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. We shall continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests. We welcome the analysis being done by OECD/IAEA on the contribution of environment and energy technologies in meeting global environmental concerns.

Russia and the Other Countries in Transition

9. We reaffirm our support for the reform efforts in the countries in transition, including the Central and Eastern European Countries, the Baltic States, the New Independent States and Mongolia, based on the principles of help for self-help and partnership. The success of their reform and their full integration into the world economy are essential to world peace and stability. We look for continuing constructive and responsible cooperations with these countries in international affairs. Encouraging first signs of economic recovery are visible in those countries in Central and Eastern

Europe where reform is most advanced. We welcome the development of economic cooperation and trade with us and urge stronger cooperation among the countries in transition themselves.

10. We welcome the further progress made by Russia since Munich in its courageous reform efforts under the leadership of President Yeltsin and supported by the Russian people in the recent referendum. We urge Russia to intensify its efforts to reduce inflation and the budget deficit, and to take all the necessary legal and administrative measures to build on the strong start in privatization and to promote further structural adjustment. The G7 Joint Ministeral Meeting held in Tokyo in April set out a framework of support for the Russian people's self-helf efforts. We welcome the progress made in each area. Official creditors have provided tangible support for the reform process through generous debt rescheduling. We expect the Russian Government, banks and uninsured suppliers to negotiate comparable solutions. We welcome the creation of the IMF Systemic Transformation Facility and its $1.5 billion first tranche disbursement to Russia. We urge Russia and the IMF to begin immediately negotiations toward a stand-by arrangement. We also welcome the recent approval of the World Bank's $610 million oil sector rehabilitation loan associated with the EBRD's $250 million co-finance. We have made commitments to provide funds to establish a $300 million Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise Fund in close cooperation with EBRD. We recognize the importance of improved market access for economic progress in Russia. We will work with Russia as its proceeds toward accession to the GATT. In this connection, we will intensify efforts to adapt export controls to the post-Cold War era. Recognizing that privatization and enterprise reform are at the heart of Russia's transformation into a market economy, we agree to create a Special Privatization and Restructuring Program, in cooperation with international financial institutions, consisting of enterprise restructuring support, technical assistance and oblast support, focusing on

an initial period to the end of 1994. In total, this program is expected to mobilize $3 billion. In addition, we are ready to encourage our private sectors to assist in this process, sharing with their Russian conterparts methods and techniques to increase productivity. We agree to establish a Support Implementation Group in Moscow to facilitate implementation of our support to Russia. In turn, we urge the strengthening of Russian implementation efforts.

11. We welcome the progress made in the nuclear safety programme agreed at the Munich Summit, including the establishment of the multilateral fund, in which we encourage broader participation. Urgent safety measures, coordinated through the G24, need to be be implemented rapidly to secure real improvements at the plants still causing great concern. The states concerned bear the primary responsibility for respecting the fundamental principles of nuclear safety. Independent regulatory authorities should be strengthened and nuclear safety must be given higher priority in all the countries concerned, including the early closure of high risk reactors such as Chernobyl. We invite the World Bank, together with the IAEA, to continue the dialogue with each of the countries concerned, and working with other lending institutions, including the EBRD and the EIB, to support them in developing longer term energy strategies. Our aim is to agree as quickly as possible on a framework for coordinated action by all those involved following a country-by-country approach. We will review the progress made in 1994.

In the light of existing international obligations, we emphasize our concern over the ocean dumping of radioactive wastes by Russia.

Developing Countries

12. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in Africa. We recognize that their sustainable development and their integration into the world economy as well as their cooperation in addressing the global challenges to mankind fare essential for peace and prosperity of the world. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance. We will also encourage them to follow sound and open economic policies to create a solid base for sustainable economic growth.

13. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account. Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements. The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the International Conference on African Development in October this year. We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy and invite the Paris Club to continue reviewing the question of debt relief for the poorest highly indebted countries, especially with regard to earlier reductions in the stock of debt on a case by case basis. We welcome the US administration's decision to join us in debt reduction for these countries.

14. We welcome the initiatives taken by developing countries to establish a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of our mutual interest. We will work for the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between rapid population growth and the goals of sustainable development.

International Cooperation and Future Summits

15. In order to meet the challenges we face, we are determined to strengthen international cooperation in the existing fora and seek better coordination and efficiency. We recognize and applaud the efforts of the Secretary-General to reform and improve the operations of the UN. We will support him in the pursuit of these objectives.

16. We have reflected on how summits could best focus our attention on the most significant issues of the time. We value summits for the opportunity they provide to exhange views, build consensus and deepen understanding among us. But we believe summits should be less ceremonial, with fewer people, documents and declarations, and with more time devoted to informal discussion among us, so that together we may better respond to major issues of common concern. We intend to conduct future summits in this spirit.

We have accepted the invitation of the President of the Council of Ministers of Italy to meet in Naples, Italy in July 1994.

ANNEX II

POLITICAL DECLARATION

Striving for a More Secure and Humane World

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, reaffirm our commitment to the universal principles of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Since we last met in Munich, the process of democratization and economic reform has further advanced. Nevertheless, instabilities and conflicts, many with their roots in the past, still arise. We are determined to work together to create a more secure and humane world by enhancing international cooperation with broader partnership and scope.

2. The international community is actively engaged in improving the instruments for prevention and resolution of conflicts. The UN, which is vital to maintaining international peace and security, must be further strengthened, adapting itself to the changing international circumstances. We, therefore, support the ongoing efforts in the UN to improve its efficiency, and in particular to develop more effective institutional capacity for preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-keeping, and post-conflict peace-building in the context of the Secretary-General's "Agenda for Peace."

3. We strongly support regional cooperation in promoting peace, democracy and stability. We welcome the more active role played by the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in the promotion of regional security dialogues. Regional organizations in Europe, Africa, and the Americas are making significant contributions.

4. The protection of human rights is the obligation of all nations, as affirmed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. The increased number of refugees

and displaced persons as well as the problems of uncontrolled migration and difficulties confronted by national minorities require urgent attention by the international community, and should be tackled taking account of their root causes. Terrorism, particularly when sponsored by states, poses a grave danger which we will oppose energetically.

5. In promoting our partnership of cooperation, reforms in the former centralized economies should be further encouraged. We look forward to democratic, stable and economically strong societies in those countries. We firmly support the determined reform efforts by Russia under President Yeltsin and his government. We also look to Russia to promote its diplomacy based on the principle of law and justice and to continue to play constructive and responsible roles in the international community. We also support the reform process in Ukraine and hope that the recent meeting between President Yeltsin and President Kravchuk will provide a basis for further improvement of relations between the two countries.

6. Enhanced cooperation is necessary in combatting the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In particular, we:
   - Urge North Korea to retract immediately its decision to withdraw from the NPT, and to fully comply with its non-proliferation obligations, including the implementation of IAEA safeguards agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
   - Encourage the countries concerned of the former Soviet Union to ensure rapid, safe and secure elimination of nuclear weapons in accordance with current agreements, providing effective assistance to this end;
   - Urge Ukraine to ratify the START Treaty, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan to accede to NPT as non-nuclear weapon states.

We also continue our efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes, including the Missile Technology Control Regime, and to establish effective export controls. We reiterate the objectives of universal adherence to NPT as well as the Treaty's indefinite extension in 1995 and nuclear arms reduction. We also call on those countries that have not done so to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and to accede to the Biological Weapons Convention.

In the field of conventional arms, we will work to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an important step toward improving transparency and restraint in their transfers.

7. Faced with the rapidly deteriorating situation in former Yugoslavia, we reaffirm our commitment to the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to a negotiated settlement based on the principles of the London Conference. We cannot agree to a solution dictated by the Serbs and the Croats at the expense of the Bosnian Muslims. We will not accept any territorial solution unless it has the agreement of the three parties. If the Serbs and Croats persist in dismembering Bosnia through changes of border by force or ethnic cleansing, they will place themselves beyond the pale of the international community and cannot expect any economic or commercial assistance, especially reconstruction aid. The UN Security Council resolutions on safe areas must be implemented fully and immediately to protect the civilian population. We commit ourselves to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 836 by sending troops, by air protection of UNPROFOR, by financial and logistical contributions or by appropriate diplomatic action. Sanctions should be upheld until the conditions in the relevant Security Council resolutions are met. Stronger measures are not excluded. The flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia must be increased.

Deeply concerned about the situation in Kosovo, we call on the Serbian government to reverse its decision to expel the CSCE monitors from Kosovo and elsewhere in Serbia and to agree to a significant increase in their numbers.

8. We welcome the successfully held election and the announcement of a Provisional National Government in Cambodia to be followed by the establishment of a government on the basis of a new constitution to be enacted in accordance with the Paris Agreements. We continue our support for its reconstruction and lasting peace based on national reconciliation.

9. We fully support the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, lasting peace settlement in the Middle East, and call on Israel and the Arab states to take further steps for confidence-building. We reiterate that the Arab boycott should end. We call on Israel to respect its obligations with regard to the occupied territories. We support the efforts of reconstruction in Lebanon.

We support the restoration of the legitimate authorities in Haiti and commend the UN and OAS for their efforts in this regard.

We are determined to keep up the pressure on Iraq and Libya to implement all relevant UN Security Council resolutions in full. Concerned about the aspects of Iran's behavior, we call upon its government to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability and to cease actions contrary to these objectives.

We welcome the recent progress toward non-racial democracy in South Africa, paving the way for its full reintegration into the international political and economic community.

10. In an interdependent world, partnership is the key to building global peace and prosperity. We commit ourselves to a new effort to help share a more secure and humane world, and urge others to join us.

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Forty-eighth session
Item 112 of the provisional agenda*

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In its subsequent resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 42/62, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124 and 47/94, the Assembly urged States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible and requested the Secretary-General to report on the status of the Convention. In its resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit this report annually.

2. In its resolution 47/94 of 16 December 1992, the Assembly repeated its request for the annual submission of the report on the status of the Convention. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of that resolution and to make the report available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session.

3. In its resolution 1993/14, the Economic and Social Council supported the request of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for additional meeting time for its future sessions, as allocated to it for its twelfth and thirteenth sessions. The Council welcomed the Committee's suggestion no. 4 on the World Conference on Human Rights and the draft general recommendation with respect to article 16 of the Convention, which the Committee had adopted in substance and had submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for information. The Council encouraged the Committee to continue its work in developing detailed general recommendations and urged the Secretary-General to continue to widely publicize the decisions and recommendations of the Committee.

4. By the same resolution, the Council, having noted with concern that the Convention is still the human rights instrument with the most reservations, requested States parties to the Convention to review regularly their reservations and make efforts to withdraw them in order to enable the full implementation of the Convention.

II. STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

5. The Convention was opened for signature in New York on 1 March 1980 and, in accordance with its article 27, entered into force on 3 September 1981.

6. As at 1 August 1993, 125 States had become parties to the Convention, 91 States had ratified it, 32 States had acceded and two had succeeded to it. In addition, nine States had signed it without yet ratifying it. Since the last

progress report (A/47/368), the Czech Republic*, the Gambia, India, the Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Republic of Croatia, Samoa, Slovakia* and Suriname have become parties to the Convention. The Maldives and Morocco acceded with reservations. No reservations to the Convention were withdrawn during the reporting period. The Government of Sweden objected to the reservations made by the Government of Jordan upon ratification. South Africa has signed the Convention. The complete list of States that have signed and ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signatures and the dates of receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or succession, is contained in annex I to the present report. Reservations made upon ratification or accession are contained in annex II, and objections to the application of the Convention are contained in annex III to the present report.

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* Before becoming separate States on 1 January 1993 the Czech Republic and Slovakia formed part of Czechoslovakia, which had ratified the Convention on 16 January 1982 and became a State party on 18 March 1982.

ANNEX I

List of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention as at 1 August 1993

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan	14 August 1980	
Angola		17 September 1986 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		1 August 1989 a/
Argentina	17 July 1980	15 July 1985 b/
Australia	17 July 1980	28 July 1983 b/
Austria	17 July 1980	31 March 1982 b/
Bangladesh		6 November 1984 a/, b/
Barbados	24 July 1980	16 October 1980
Belarus	17 July 1980	4 February 1981 c/
Belgium	17 July 1980	10 July 1985 b/
Belize	7 March 1990	16 May 1990
Benin	11 November 1981	12 March 1992
Bhutan	17 July 1980	31 August 1981
Bolivia	30 May 1980	10 May 1990
Brazil	31 March 1981	1 February 1984 b/
Bulgaria	17 July 1980	8 February 1982 b/
Burkina Faso		14 October 1987 a/
Burundi	17 July 1980	9 January 1992
Cambodia	17 October 1980	15 October 1992 a/
Cameroon	6 June 1983	
Canada	17 July 1980	10 December 1981 b/
Cape Verde		5 December 1980 a/
Central African Republic		21 June 1991 a/
Chile	17 July 1980 b/	7 December 1989
China	17 July 1980	4 November 1980 b/
Colombia	17 July 1980	19 January 1982
Congo	29 July 1980	26 July 1982
Costa Rica	17 July 1980	4 April 1986
Cote d'Ivoire	17 July 1980	
Croatia		9 September 1992 d/
Cuba	6 March 1980	17 July 1980 b/
Cyprus		23 July 1985 a/, b/
Czech Republic e/		22 February 1993 d/
Denmark	17 July 1980	21 April 1983
Dominica	15 September 1980	15 September 1980
Dominican Republic	17 July 1980	2 September 1982
Ecuador	17 July 1980	9 November 1981

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State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Egypt	16 July 1980	18 September 1981 b/
El Salvador	14 November 1980	19 August 1981 b/
Equatorial Guinea		23 October 1984 a/
Estonia		21 October 1991 a/
Ethiopia	8 July 1980	10 September 1981 b/
Finland	17 July 1980	4 September 1986
France	17 July 1980	14 December 1983 b/, c/
Gabon	17 July 1980	21 January 1983
Gambia	29 July 1980	16 April 1993
Germany	17 July 1980	10 July 1985 b/
Ghana	17 July 1980	2 January 1986
Greece	2 March 1982	7 June 1983
Grenada	17 July 1980	30 August 1990
Guatemala	8 June 1981	12 August 1982
Guinea	17 July 1980	9 August 1982
Guinea-Bissau	17 July 1980	23 August 1985
Guyana	17 July 1980	17 July 1980
Haiti	17 July 1980	20 July 1981
Honduras	11 June 1980	3 March 1983
Hungary	6 June 1980	22 December 1980 b/
Iceland	24 July 1980	18 June 1985
India	30 July 1980 b/	9 July 1993
Indonesia	29 July 1980	13 September 1984 b/
Iraq		13 August 1986 a/, b/
Ireland		23 December 1985 a/, b
Israel	17 July 1980	3 October 1991 b/
Italy	17 July 1980 b/	10 June 1985
Jamaica	17 July 1980	19 October 1984 b/
Japan	17 July 1980	25 June 1985
Jordan	3 December 1980 b/	20 June 1992
Kenya		9 March 1984 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 July 1980	14 August 1981
Latvia		14 April 1992 a/
Lesotho	17 July 1980	
Liberia		17 July 1984 a/
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a/, b/
Luxembourg	17 July 1980	2 February 1989 b/
Madagascar	17 July 1980	17 March 1989
Maldives		1 June 1993 b/
Malawi		12 March 1987 a/, b/
Mali	5 February 1985	10 September 1985

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Malta		8 March 1991 a/, b/
Mauritius		9 July 1984 a/, b/
Mexico	17 July 1980 b/	23 March 1981
Mongolia	17 July 1980 b/	20 July 1981 b/
Morocco		21 June 1993 b/
Namibia		23 November 1992 a/
Nepal		22 April 1991
Netherlands	17 July 1980	23 July 1991
New Zealand	17 July 1980	10 January 1985 b/, c/
Nicaragua	17 July 1980	27 October 1981
Nigeria	23 April 1984	13 June 1985
Norway	17 July 1980	21 May 1981
Panama	26 June 1980	29 October 1981
Paraguay		6 April 1987 a/
Peru	23 July 1981	13 September 1982
Philippines	15 July 1980	5 August 1981
Poland	29 May 1980	30 July 1980 b/
Portugal	24 April 1980	30 July 1980
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 December 1984 b/
Romania	4 September 1980	7 January 1982 b/
Russian Federation	17 July 1980	23 January 1981 c/
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 March 1981
Saint Kitts and Nevis		25 April 1985 a/
Saint Lucia		8 October 1982 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 August 1981 a/
Samoa		25 September 1992 a/
Senegal	29 July 1980	5 February 1985
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a/
Sierra Leone	21 September 1988	11 November 1988
Slovakia e/		25 May 1993 d/
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain	17 July 1980	5 January 1984 b/
South Africa	29 January 1993	
Sri Lanka	17 July 1980	5 October 1981
Suriname		1 March 1993 a/
Sweden	7 March 1980	2 July 1980
Switzerland	23 January 1987	
Thailand		9 August 1985 a/, b/
Togo		26 September 1983 a/
Trinidad and Tobago	27 June 1985 b/	12 January 1990 b/
Tunisia	24 July 1980	20 September 1985 b/
Turkey		20 December 1985
Uganda	30 July 1980	22 July 1985

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the the instrument of ratification, accession or succession
Ukraine	17 July 1980	12 March 1981 c/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 July 1981 b/	7 April 1986 b/
United Republic of Tanzania	17 July 1980	20 August 1985
United States of America	17 July 1980	
Uruguay	30 March 1981	9 October 1981
Venezuela	17 July 1980	2 May 1983 b/
Viet Nam	29 July 1980	17 February 1982 b/
Yemen		30 May 1984 a/, b/
Yugoslavia	17 July 1980	26 February 1982
Zaire	17 July 1980	17 October 1986
Zambia	17 July 1980	21 June 1985
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ Declarations or reservations.

c/ Reservation subsequently withdrawn.

d/ Succession.

e/ Before becoming separate States on 1 January 1993 the Czech Republic and Slovakia formed part of Czechoslovakia, which had ratified the Convention on 16 January 1982.

ANNEX II

Reservations made upon ratification from 1 August 1992 to 1 August 1993

[Original: English]

[1 June 1993]

Reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives upon accession

The Government of the Republic of Maldives will comply with the provisions of the Convention, except those which the Government may consider contradictory to the principles of the Islamic Shariah upon which the laws and traditions of the Maldives are founded.

Furthermore, the Republic of Maldives does not see itself bound by any provision of the Convention which obliges to change its constitution and laws in any manner.

[Original: French]

[21 June 1993]

Declaration and reservations made by the Government of Morocco upon accession

A. DECLARATIONS

1. With regard to article 2:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco expresses its readiness to apply the provisions of this article provided that:

- "They are without prejudice to the constitution requirements that regulate the rules of succession to the throne of the Kingdom of Morocco;

- "They do not conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah. It should be noted that certain of the provisions contained in the Moroccan Code of Personal Status according women rights that differ from the rights conferred on men may not be infringed upon or abrogated because they derive primarily from the Islamic Shariah, which strives, among its other objections, to strike a balance between the spouses in order to preserve the coherence of family life."

2. With regard to article 15, paragraph 4:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco declares that it can only be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, in particular those relating to the rights of women to choose their residence and domicile, to the extent that they are not incompatible with articles 34 and 36 of the Moroccan Code of Personal Status."

B. RESERVATIONS

1. With regard to article 9, paragraph 2:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco makes a reservation with regard to this article in view of the fact that the Law of Moroccan Nationality permits a child to bear the nationality of its mother only in the cases where it is born to an unknown father, regardless of place of birth, or to a stateless father, when born in Morocco, and it does so in order to guarantee to each child its right to a nationality. Further, a child born in Morocco of a Moroccan mother and a foreign father may acquire the nationality of its mother by declaring, within two years of reaching the age of majority, its desire to acquire that nationality, provided that, on making such declaration, its customary and regular residence is in Morocco."

2. With regard to article 16:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco makes a reservation with regard to the provisions of this article, particularly those relating to the equality of men and women in respect of rights and responsibilities on entry into and at dissolution of marriage. Equality of this kind is considered incompatible with the Islamic Shariah, which guarantees to each of the spouses the rights and responsibilities within a framework of equilibrium and complementarity in order to preserve the sacred bond of matrimony.

"The provisions of the Islamic Shariah oblige the husband to provide a nuptial gift upon marriage and to support his family, while the wife is not required by law to support the family.

"Furthermore, at dissolution of marriage, the husband is obliged to pay maintenance. In contrast, the wife enjoys complete freedom of disposition of her property during the marriage and upon its dissolution without supervision by the husband, the husband having no jurisdiction over his wife's property.

"For these reasons, the Islamic Shariah confers to the right of divorce on a woman only by decision of a Shariah judge."

3. With regard to article 29:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the first paragraph of this article, which provides that 'Any dispute between two or more States parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.'

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco is of the view that any dispute of this kind can only be referred to arbitration by agreement of all the parties to the dispute".

ANNEX III

Objections made from 1 August 1992 to 1 August 1993

[Original: English]

[5 February 1993]

Objection by Sweden to reservations made by Jordan upon ratification

The Government of Sweden has examined the content of the reservations made by Jordan, by which Jordan states "The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan ... does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 (a woman's residence and domicile are with her husband), the wording of article 16 (c) (in relation to the rights arising upon the dissolution of a marriage in connection with maintenance and compensation), and article 16 (d) and (g) of the Convention", and has come to the conclusion that they are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (art. 28, para. 2). The Government of Sweden therefore objects to them.

If the reservations were to apply they would inevitably have the effect of discrimination against women on the grounds of sex, which is contrary to everything the Convention stands for.

It should also be borne in mind that the principle of the equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination on the grounds of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of its purposes, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and in the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights, both of 1966, to which Jordan is a party. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and Jordan.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Item 115 (c) of the provisional agenda*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 31 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a document entitled "Death camps and mass graves in western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana", containing facts on human rights violations, ethnic cleansing and crimes of Croat armed forces against the Serbian civilian population in Croatia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 115 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

DOCUMENTATION ON VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS, ETHNIC CLEANSING AND CRIMES OF CROAT ARMED FORCES AGAINST ETHNIC SERB CIVILIAN POPULATION IN CROATIA

Dossier No. 3/I

DEATH CAMPS AND MASS GRAVES IN WESTERN SLAVONIA: MARINO SELO AND PAKRAČKA POLJANA

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Period of compilation:
December 19, 1991 - August 19, 1993

The Serbian Council is a non-government and non-political association of scientists, writers and other intellectuals from Belgrade.

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BASIC FACTS ON THE DEATH CAMPS AND MASS GRAVES OF ETHNIC SERBS MURDERED IN MARINO SELO AND PAKRAČKA POLJANA 1991-1992

In Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana, near Kutina on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in the period from October 11, 1991 to March 29, 1992, members of Croat armed forces brutally murdered some 2,500 ethnic Serb civilians. There is no complete list of the victims and it is improbable that such a list will ever be made, unless the international community conducts a detailed investigation of these crimes. Serbian Council Information Center associates, who have by now located 14 witnesses of war crimes perpetrated in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana, have conclusively and reliably established the identity of several hundred victims murdered on these locations. Most of the victims originate from Western Slavonian villages and towns, from the territories of the municipalities of Garešnica, Kutina, Bjelovar and Zagreb. All these settlements and towns, with the exception of only Pakrac, were outside the regions in which ethnic Serbs took up arms in opposition to the violence perpetrated by Croat armed forces, and in which a civil and ethnic war raged 1991-1992.

Mass murders of ethnic Serbs in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana commenced on October 9, 1991, when several small death camps were established in some of these settlements. The worst among them were the camps of "*Ribarska koliba*" in Marino Selo and "*Stara ciglana*" in Pakračka Poljana. They were created by *Special Forces Units* of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, under command of Tomislav Merčep, and with full knowledge of the then current minister of interior affairs Ivan Veldić. Later on, control of these camps was turned over to members of National Guard of the Republic of Croatia from Pakrac and Lipik.

After being arrested without any warrant, ethnic Serbs were taken to Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana either individually or in smaller groups and immediately upon arrival they were liquidated or, less frequently, locked up in "*Ribarska koliba*" and "*Stara ciglana*" camps. They were kept in these camps for several days and after excruciating torture, in case they survived it at all, they were taken to various locations and liquidated there, their places in camps being taken by others at once. On basis of eyewitness depositions and accidentally survived camp inmates, we quote several examples of torture ethnic Serbs were subjected to prior to liquidation: Nikola Ivanović had the skin on his chest burned by a blowtorch; Slobodan Kukić was cut by knife over his chest and stomach, and salt was applied to these lacerations; Nikola Krajnović had one of his ears cut off, his other earlobe pierced and a bullet placed in the wound, which was connected by wires to a power inductor - torture by electricity continued until he lost consciousness; Pero Novković and Milan Gojković had both their ears cut off, and other inmates were forced by knifes on their throats to eat the severed earlobes of their fellow inmates.

Camp inmates were liquidated not far from the camps themselves; in Marino Selo, most usually by the fish pond at the bank of the Ilova river, and in Pakračka Poljana near the brick factory or in the area between the village cemetery and the railroad. The victims were buried in mass graves, dug up by machinery, usually a tractor with a suitable mechanical

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add on, or in more shallow, smaller and unmarked graves. Sometimes, they had to be buried by other camp inmates. It is mostly due to the fact that some of these camp inmates who participated in the burial of their less fortunate fellows miraculously survived and were delivered from the hell of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana that we have today reliable eyewitness accounts on how was a large number of ethic Serbs murdered and where the bodies are buried.

In Pakračka Poljana, some 1,700 ethnic Serbs were murdered and buried there in 17 large (approximately 20 by 5 meters) and several tenths (approximately 2 x 3 meters) graves, while in Marino Selo some 800 ethnic Serbs were murdered and lie buried in several graves in fields between the village and the fish pond by the bank of the Ilova river. A large number of ethnic Serb corpses buried in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana was driven in from other Western Slavonian settlements where Croat armed forces had murdered several hundred people in 1991. *Serbian Council Information Center* associates have completed, on basis of eyewitness reports, some of whom participated in actual burial, several draft maps of individual mass graves and a detailed map of graves discovered thus far in the region of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana. According to our associates' information, similar maps exist in the UN CIVPOL and UNPROFOR HQ in Zagreb, and were produced as a result of a long term investigation headed my Mr. D. B. Nicholson and his associates. Although little was said publically of these mass graves, their existence is known to several UN officials. This fact was confirmed in conversation in SCIC on August 10, 1993, by Mr. Tione van Dongen of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disapperances by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The *Serbian Council Information Center* (on December 21, 1991) and the *Helsinki Watch* (on February 19, 1992) informed the public of the existence of these camps and mass murders of ethnic Serbs in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana, but this went unheeded by all concerned parties in the world. Only the Croat authorities responded by ordering some of these graves to be opened up and the bodies to be transported to other places, so as to remove evidence of these crimes. Location of UNPROFOR units in mid 1992 in the vicinity of these sites merely slowed down, but did not stop the Croat authorities in their job of emptying these mass graves. The *Serbian Council Information Center* possesses evidence that recently, on May 14, 1993, one of many such ethnic Serb mass graves was opened up and the bodies driven off. It is therefore necessary for the UN Security Council and UNPROFOR to take all necessary steps to inhibit the removal of evidence pertaining to mass murders of civilian ethnic Serbs in the camps of Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana. We do not conceal the fact that it is with this intent that we make public only a small part of our comprehensive files on these locations (regarding murders of ethnic Serb civilian population (from the Kip and Pakračka Klisa villages, November 15-20, 1991); these facts have until this time been available only to individual diplomats and judges retained by the UN regarding war crimes (for example, Mr. Cherif Bassiouni, April 23, 1993).

This dossier contains only a small number of available eyewitness accounts and signed depositions regarding Croat armed forces crimes committed in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana, but even this is quite sufficient for an international court to initiate proceedings

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against several war crimes. The submitted depositions by survived inmates from the Marino Selo death camp, Mijo KRAJNOVIĆ (1930), Jovo KRAJNOVIĆ (1954) and Miša BUNČIĆ (1938) contain all relevant facts on how a group of ethnic Serb civilians was murdered in the *"Ribarska koliba"* death camp in Marino Selo, November 15-20, 1991. On basis of their depositions, the following facts pertaining to war crimes can be conclusively established:

1. The scene of the crimes: Motel *"Ribarska koliba"* in Marino Selo, turned into the National Guard military police of the Republic of Croatia HQ and a death camp;

2. Military unit whose members perpetrated the crimes: Military police of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia;

3. Military commanders directly in charge: Damir Širac, camp commandant and senior officer of the MP unit of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia which brought in and murdered ethnic Serb civilians;

4. Identities of victims noted in this dossier alone: Brunko BUNČIĆ (1954), Mijo DANOJEVIĆ (1938), Filip GOJKOVIĆ (1933), Gojko GOJKOVIĆ (1937), Mijo GOJKOVIĆ (1928), Nikola GOJKOVIĆ (1927), Dušan POPOVIĆ (1931), Jovo POPOVIĆ (1934), Jovo /Simin/ POPOVIĆ (1920), Milan POPOVIĆ (1929), Petar POPOVIĆ (1944) and Petar NOVKOVIĆ (1940) from Kip village, municipality of Daruvar; Rade GOJKOVIĆ (1940), Slobodan KUKIĆ (1949), Josip CICVARA (1914), Savo MAKSIMOVIĆ (around 1950) and Jovo ŽESTIĆ (1930) from Pakračka Klisa village, municipality of Pakrac;

5. Method of liquidating the victims: physical torture, murder by blunt objects, shooting;

6. Places where the corpses are hidden: shallow and unmarked graves by the fish pond and the Ilova river bank near Marino Selo.

When a serious investigation and legal proceedings against the perpetrators of these crimes committed in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana are initiated, the *Serbian Council Information Center* will make available for the court signed depositions and other relevant facts on the identity of other witnesses, draft maps and maps of graves, as well as a comprehensive list of thus far identified victims. Signed depositions and data on other witnesses will be available to the court only in case guarantees are given regarding the safety of the witnesses and their immediate relatives.

Vojin S. Dabić

Belgrade, August 20, 1993

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Appendix 1

MIJO (Stanko) KRAJNOVIĆ, born on November 2, 1930 in the village of Kip, municipality of Daruvar, with residence in Kip village No.35, temporarily living in Belgrade (address known to the Serbian Council Information Center), has given the following

Deposition

I was arrested on November 15, 1991. Members of the Military police of the Republic of Croatia broke into our house, I was still in bed, and arrested me and my son. One of them hit me in the stomach as soon as I got out of bed, so I had trouble dressing. They chased me out with only one shoe on, and my wife threw me the other one. They took me to a military truck. Immediately after me, they also arrested my neighbor Pero Novković. They made us sing the song "Rise up Ban Jelačić"[1]. The two of us sat by the truck, with armed guards, until the Croat soldiers arrested all ethnic Serbs they found in the village.

They brought Branko Stanković, Jovo Popović, Nikola Gojković, Filip Gojković, Jovo (Sima) Popović, Mijo Gojković and Nikola Gojković. Right there, on the road, they badly beat up Filip Gojković. We also heard rifle shots, but didn't know what was going on. A little later on, we heard that Croat soldiers had killed Dušan Popović, who tried to run away. When they had gathered us all, they brought some rags with which they tied our hands and blindfolded us. They put us in three cars and one military truck and drove us away. We didn't know where they were taking us, and only later realized that they had taken us to Marino Selo, to the camp.

When we arrived in Marino Selo, ethnic Serbs from Kip were already there, having been arrested before us. Nikola Krajnović, Pero Popović and Milan Popović were arrested on November 13 on a field, and on November 14, 1991, they arrested Branko Bunčić. Among us was also Rade Žestić from Pakračka Klisa, Savo Gojković and a man called Cicvara, also from Pakračka Klisa, Nikola Ivanović from Pakrački Batinjani, Jela Žestić and Milka Bunčić from Pakračka Klisa and a man called Živko, whose last name I don't know, and I don't know where he was from. They walked in line, carried some tools on their shoulders - shovels and picks, and sang the song "Rise up Ban Jelačić". They drove them near us, but we weren't allowed to talk with them. All except the two women were blue all over, completely beaten up. One member of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia wrote down our names and made a list of what immediate family we had.

One by one they took us into the cellar and beat us up. First they took Filip Gojković, Jovo Popović and Mijo Gojković. After beating them up, they put them on a truck and

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[1] Original title: 'Ustaj, Bane Jelačiću'. This song was made notorious during World War II by Croat Ustasha, members of the Croat fascist Nazi satellite movement headed by Dr Ante Pavelić.- *Translator.*

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drove them off. Before driving off with them, and after the beating, the beaten Filip Gojković, my best friend from the village, said to me: "Come on, Mijo, let's run, let them kill us while we are running away." We didn't know where they were taking them, but we heard a long machine gun burst, followed by several individual shots. After that, the truck came back empty, and they - like coming back from a wedding, they laughed so much and were very happy. Then they continued with the beatings.

I was beaten by iron rods from military beds, wooden truncheons, I was stepped all over with boots, beaten by hands and feet. After they beat me up, they took me to a room in the cellar, where we all were accommodated. They beat me and the others on a daily basis.

Gojko Gojković and Mijo Danojević from Kip were brought to the camp on Saturday, November 16, 1991. Mijo was a strong man, he was a blacksmith in Kip. He was beaten up very badly. When they threw him into the room, he fell over me and Gojko Gojković, so we put him in a chair. His head went down and he moved no more. After some time, a Croat soldier came into the room and said to him: "Come on, it's you I need, f... your chetnik mother." Since Mijo didn't react, the soldier hit him with a metal rod over his neck, but he still didn't move. He was dead. Never in my life had I seen a man go stiff in 15 minutes. These younger boys took the stiff Mijo out, put him on the truck and members of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia drove him off somewhere.

Branko Bunčić and Jovo Popović were beaten so by Croats on November 19, 1991, after which they put them on the truck and drove off with them somewhere, they told us they were taking them to the ambulance in Popovača.

In the cellar room where we were, the ones that remained were myself, Milan Popović, Pero Novković, Jovo Krajnović, Nikola Ivanović, Nikola Krajnović, Savo Gojković, Živko whose family name I don't know, Milka Bunčić and Jela Žestić. Members of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia came into the room, took my son Jova away and tortured him in a hotel room - they connected him to electricity. They brought an inductor down to the cellar, and cut Nikola Krajnović's ear through, put a rifle bullet through the gash in his ear, connected the inductor to it and let the power go. That man didn't know what he was doing, he was screaming that hard. He was tortured so bad, shaken up by electricity! Živko, from Pakračka Kosa, had a cross cut on his chest by knife and had salt spilled over that. Nikola Ivanović, who was a strong man and had hair over his stomach and chest, had these hairs burned off by a blowtorch, alive, so that large blisters turned up all over.

After that, it came to them to cut ears off. They cut Savo Gojković's ear off and threw it before me. "F... your chetnik mother, here's some roast, eat it." I can't eat it, I have only one tooth. "Eat, f... your chetnik mother, swallow!" I couldn't. He hit me with his boot on my chest, so that from sheer pain, I somehow swallowed the ear. It stopped in my throat, but somehow went down anyway. That wasn't enough for him, so he used his knife to cut my ear, but he didn't cut it completely off. Later on, they cut Nikola Krajnović's other ear off, and Pero Novković, Savo Gojković and Milan Gojković had both their ears cut off. After that, they beat them to boot.

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They killed Pero Novković, Savo Gojković, Nikola Krajnović and Milan Popović later on. I don't even know where they took them, but I heard shots, on basis of which I concluded that they had killed them.

The morning after that, on November 20, 1991, members of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia took my son Jovo Krajnović, Branko Stanković and Nikola Ivanović off to bury the murdered ethnic Serbs. I didn't go in the morning, but I was taken along in the afternoon. I buried Milan Popović, Pero Novković and Savo Gojković, 150-200 meters downstream from the bridge over Ilova. We buried them in a common grave, without coffins, two shovels deep, because they wouldn't allow any greater depth. We pulled branches and grass over the grave, and I accidentally found a liter bottle nearby, so I put it on the grave. It will stay there unless the water lifts it off, because the grave is right next to the river bank.

In the camp, we were guarded and harassed by one "Poleto" from Dobrovac or from Obrijež, Vlado Kee from Pakrac, Gojko Boro called "Eki" and one Ante from Šokačke Kusonje. They were the leaders, but weren't alone, and they were well dressed.

Milka Bunčić, Jela Žestić, Jovo Krajnović, Nikola Ivanović, Branko Stanković and myself remained several more days in the camp. On Sunday evening, on November 24, 1991, "Eki" came into the cellar and beat us so bad that we couldn't breath any more. As one of the oldest, he took me by the hair behind the wall and beat me up badly. He put me on the wooden planks we slept on and continued to beat me. Then a guardsman called Drago came by and took him away, because he couldn't listen to what "Eki" was doing to us any more. They didn't come back any more.

In the morning of November 25, 1991, a guardsman came in and told us to get out, myself, Jovo and Branko Stanković. I couldn't move from the beatings, so Jovo and Branko carried me out. They put us on a truck and handcuffed us. I saw a Croat soldier carrying some papers, and saw that the others were angry.

Whoever was beaten up so bad by the Croat forces was taken to be killed, so we thought that they would kill us as well. But, I saw that we were traveling too long by car, because ethnic Serbs they killed they never drove far, so we could hear shots. They took us to Daruvar, to the primary school, the castle of count Janković. We stayed there for some time, and then they took us to the Daruvar police station. They untied us there and put us in jail. We spent two nights in the Daruvar jail. We were interrogated as well. They behaved correctly with me there. From there, they took us to the health center in the special school of Daruvar and examined us there. After the doctors examined us, they urgently sent us to Bjelovar. I was given two infusion bottles there.

In Bjelovar, they kept my son in the hospital, while Branko and myself were put in jail. I don't know how many days we spent there, but after several days Branko and I were transferred to the Regional jail in Bjelovar. It was all right there, they fed us three times a day and they didn't beat us.

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In Marino Selo, the food was terrible and very irregular and as for the hygiene - we were showered so beaten up with cold water, and that's all. During one such showering, Rade Gojković from Pakračka Kliša died. While I was in Bjelovar, we were visited by representatives of the International Red Cross. They said I was put up for exchange. They asked me whether I wanted the exchange. I was afraid to say yes, I was afraid to turn them down. Because, if I said yes - I could be killed, because I didn't feel well in their jail, and I wanted to leave. If I say no, it turns out that I don't want to be exchanged for a Croat soldier, so it's had again. Still, I hastily said: I am in your hands, at your disposal, so you do what you want. The man from Geneva told me then: "I will guarantee for you, go for the exchange". After two-three days, my son was brought from the hospital, in bandages and hospital slippers, and at 04:00 hours brought to me in jail.

The exchange took place near Karlovac, in a village over the Korana river, on December 12, 1991. They exchanged us, all beaten up, grandfathers, for young boys from Croatia. Those young boys, once exchanged, surely shot until night. They laughed, and we were beaten up.

After the exchange we went to Banja Luka, and then via Bosnia to Belgrade. In Bubanj Potok, in the barracks, they dressed us in uniforms and took us to be examined on the MMA[2] in Belgrade. My son remained there for therapy because he was badly hurt, while I was released from the hospital.

Belgrade, December 18, 1991

Deposition taken by:
Ksenija Lukić

Deposition given by:
Mijo Krajnović

The originals of this deposition are on record with the Serbian Council Information Center, dossier: Kip.

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2 MMA (VMA) - Military Medical Academy (Vojno-medicinska akademija). -Translator.

Appendix II

JOVO (Mijo) KRAJNOVIĆ, born on December 8, 1954 in the village of Kip, municipality of Daruvar, with residence in Kip, No. 35, temporarily living in Belgrade (address known to the Serbian Council Information Center), has given the following

Deposition

I was arrested on November 15, 1991. Members of the Military police of the Republic of Croatia surrounded my house around 06:00 hours in the village of Kip, No. 35. I was waiting for a colleague to take a drive to Daruvar, because at the time I was employed in "Dalit", a machine manufacturing factory, so that I was dressed when they broke into the house. A youth struck me and my father, then they tied our hands and pushed us into the yard. There we were beaten by several members of the Military police of the Republic of Croatia. After that, I was pushed into and driven away in a civilian automobile, model "Zastava 101" with no registration plates, towards the house of Branko Bunčić, also in Kip, who had been arrested the day before me, on November 14, 1991. They looked for weapons in his place, and when they found none, we went back to the crossroads. I sat in the car all this while, my hands tied by wire and a blindfold over my eyes.

On the occasion of my arrest, on November 15, 1991, members of the Military police of the Republic of Croatia killed Dušan Popović (1931) from Kip in the garden of Nevenka Krajnović, because he tried to run away.

On the same day, November 15, 1991, neighbors from the village found Željko Popović (1953) of Kip hung in his house.

They took me to the crossroads in Kip, where all ethnic Serbs arrested on that day were: Mijo Krajnović (1930), Jovo Popović (1934), Pero Novković (1938), Branko Stanković (1954), Nikola Gojković (1927), Filip Gojković (1934), Mijo Gojković (1928) and Jovo (Simin) Popović (1920). There they grouped us - me and my father Mijo Krajnović were put in a car, while other arrested ethnic Serbs were put in a military truck. We all had our hands tied and eyes blindfolded, so we could not see where we were being taken. We drove for a long time, and when we arrived they untied us, but we didn't know where we were. Everywhere around was water, there was only one hotel called "Ribarska koliba" ("Fisherman's cottage"). We stood in front of the hotel for about 20 minutes, when Pero Popović (1944), Milan Popović (1927), Nikola Krajnović (1927), all from Kip, arrested on November 13, 1991 appeared. With them was Branko Bunčić (1954) from Kip, arrested on November 14, 1991 in the village. He was arrested by members of the Military police of the Republic of Croatia on the road, Jovo Žestić (about 60 years old) from Pakračka Klisa, Savo Gojković (about 40 years old) also from Pakračka Klisa and a man called Cicvara, I don't know his name, but an older man from Pakračka Klisa and Nikola Ivanović (38-39 years old) from Pakrački Batinjani, Milka Bunčić (woman, about 55 years

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old) from Pakračka Klisa and Jela Žestić (70 years old), also from Pakračka Klisa.

These arrested ethnic Serbs came, accompanied by several armed National guard of the Republic of Croatia members, from the fish farm and sang the song "Rise up, Ban Jelačić". All men were blue from beatings, Pero Popović was black and blue across his stomach, and they had bruises around their eyes. The women were not beaten, they had to work and clean up, but were not beaten. We were not allowed to talk to them and we could not approach them, they were several meters away from us. Several members of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia approached us and took Mijo Gojković, Jovo (Tadija) Popović, Filip Gojković and Nikola Gojković away to a cellar. They beat them badly there, we heard the blows and screams of pain. When they were satisfied, the members of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia came outside. Behind them, the beaten ethnic Serbs somehow dragged themselves out, and Filip Gojković, who was terribly beaten up, told my father: "Mijo, let's run, let them kill us while running away." However, the Croat soldiers packed them off into a truck and drove them away, I don't know where. After about 20 minutes, we heard a machine gun burst, a long one, and then four more single shots. The truck with Croat soldiers returned empty. During this time, we were piling up some wood. Then they threw us into a cellar, where we stayed all that time. From there, they took us individually to beat us; that night, they beat us with metal bars, taken off soldiers' beds, wooden batons, army boots, hands and feet. The next morning, on November 16, 1991, Pero Novković, Branko Stanković and Nikola Ivanović or Branko Bunčić, I don't know which, but one of those two, were packed off into a truck and driven off somewhere. They returned after some time. They didn't dare tell us anything. The rest of us were outside piling up some more wood. The truck and the car were gone that morning and did not return until the evening. We were locked up in a cellar, and the chamber we were in was separated from the room where the members of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia beat the arrested ethnic Serbs, so we heard that they had taken in some more people. When they had beaten them up, a guardsman threw Mijo Danojević into our room. Mijo sat in a chair. After some time, a Croat came in and said to Mijo: "Come on, it's you I need, (f...) your chetnik mother" and struck him with a metal bar across the neck. Mijo, who was the village blacksmith and weighed some 140 kilograms, didn't even budge. It was then that we realized he was dead. 5-6 of us men took him out. The truck was already in front of the door, we put him in and Croat soldiers drove him away somewhere, I don't know where.

I, Branko Stanković, my father Mijo Krajnović, Nikola Krajnović and Pero Popović had to wash up the truck with which Mijo was driven away. We had to wash their boots as well. Then they threw us into the cellar, and took us out once again, into the other room, where they beat us.

On Monday, November 18, 1991, after a heavy beating, they took us out in front of that hotel, stripped us naked and showered us with cold water. During the showering, Rade Gojković from Pakračka Klisa, who had a high temperature before that, died. His dead body was driven off somewhere by guardsmen.

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Branko Bunčić and Jova (Tejin) Popović, on November 19, were beaten up so badly that they had to take them to Popovača to see a doctor, or so they said. They never returned.

On Wednesday, November 20, 1991, the Croat soldiers took me to a hotel hall where they did the interrogation. They sat me in a chair, tied my hands behind my back, took my shoes off and tied my feet to the chair. Each of my big toes had a wire from an inductor tied to it, after which they began turning the inductor. I shook all over from those electrical shocks. When the "treatment" was over, I straggled down into the cellar.

After me, Nikola Krajnović was taken out and beaten badly because he did not have the German marks they demanded of him. They used a knife to pierce his earlobe, put a bullet into the cut and connect it by wire to the inductor. They cut his other ear off. They tortured him with electricity until he turned over from the chair. They threw him out. After him, they took Milan Popović and cut both of his ears off. The same happened to Pero Novković and Sava Gojković. A guardsman threw down an ear from Sava Gojković before my father Mija Krajnović, who had to eat it.

Milan Popović, Savo Gojković, Nikola Krajnović and Pero Novković, on that evening of November 19, 1991, were taken outside towards the Ilova river. We heard shots.

The following morning, November 20, 1991, myself, Branko Stanković and Nikola Ivanović went to bury them. We found them murdered by the Ilova river. We buried Nikola Krnjnović, Rade Gojković and Jovo Žestić, who was killed while being beaten on November 20, 1991, in a part of the fish pond from which water had been let out. We buried Pero Popović downstream from the bridge, by the Ilova river. His grave was also not marked as a grave. We buried those three in the morning. In the afternoon, we buried Milan Popović, Savo Gojković and Pero Novković, about 150 meters downstream from the bridge. We put a bottle on their grave, so there is some trace of where they are buried. We put their bodies one by the other, into the ground. Without coffins, without anything.

A member of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia, called "Poleto", asked me what was my last wish. He said he wanted to see his family and grandchildren, and then he could die. After that, they ushered us into the truck and took us back to Marino Selo and the camp.

On Sunday, November 24, 1991, a Croat guardsman called "Eki" came into the cell and beat us. He beat us with his feet, with a truncheon and with bars. A guardsman, called Drago, whose last name I don't know, and who couldn't listen to our screams any more, came into the room and dragged "Eki" out. They didn't beat us any more. In the morning, the truck came, a member of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia came into the room and took out myself, my father Mijo Krajnović and Branko Stanković. The tied our hands with handcuffs and drove us off; we thought - they'll kill us, but they took us to Daruvar, to the castle of count Janković, where ordinarily a primary school operated, and where now the National guard headquarters were situated. From there, they took us to the Daruvar police station, to a cellar there. The three of us were together in a room. We

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stayed there for three days, from November 25 to 27, 1991. On Wednesday, November 27, 1991, in the afternoon, they drove us off to the health center, located in the special school "16. rujan". There they examined us and sent us to the Bjelovar hospital.

In Bjelovar, I went to examinations and screening, I was accommodated on the surgery ward, headed by doctor Šipovšek, because in Marino Selo Croat soldiers knocked all my teeth out, broke 3 ribs, hurt my spine and broke my jaw in three places. My father Mijo and Branko were in the Bjelovar prison. I stayed in the hospital until December 10, 1991. The medical staff treated me correctly, but the other patients provoked.

In the evening of December 9, 1991, a member of the National guard of the Republic of Croatia told me that I would be exchanged, together with my father.

Branko Stanković, my father Mijo and myself were exchanged on December 12, 1991, in some village by Karlovac. After the exchange, via Bosnia, we came to Belgrade.

The food in Marino Selo was very bad. Sometimes they gave us something to eat once a day, sometimes nothing. The quantities they give us were small. Hygiene was nonexistent. In Daruvar and in prison, they treated us correctly and did not beat us.

Belgrade, April 15, 1992

Deposition taken by:
Ksenija Lukić

Deposition given by:
Jovo Krajnović

The originals of this deposition are on record with the Serbian Council Information Center, dossier: Kip.

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Appendix III

MILKA (Vaso) BUNČIĆ, ethnic Serb, born July 27, 1938, in Grdjevac, municipality of Bijelovar, living in Pakračka Klisa No.5, temporarily accommodated in Kovilovo near Belgrade, has submitted the following

DEPOSITION

I was arrested on November 14, 1991 by members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia (hereinforthwidth: Croat guardsmen), on the road above my home in Pakračka Klisa. I was taken to the yard of villager Zdravko Drinić, I was put in a car waiting there for me and two guardsmen took me to the camp in Marino Selo.

When we arrived at the fisherman's house in Marino Selo, where the camp was located, I was put in a cellar, where I found the following ethnic Serbs: Jela Kukić-Žestić, Rade Gojković, Jovo Žestić, Josip Cicvara and Savo Maksimović, all from Pakračka Klisa, who were apprehended one day before me, on November 13, 1991. That night, after my arrival, they brought in Slobodan Kukić, another ethnic Serb from Pakračka Klisa.

We were located in a room in the cellar, next to which was another room, where they took and beat us. I was not beaten the first few days, but they took the men out one by one, who were beaten by military policemen of the Republic of Croatia (hereinforthwidth: Croat MPs), after which they were brought back into our room. Rade Gojković (1940) was severely beaten, and he was a strong man, so one of the Croats once said: "There's no way to kill this one." The forth evening after my arrival in the camp, Rade was very severely beaten and returned to our room, after which one Croat MP came in, took him off the bed where we slept, and began kicking him in the head. When he had beaten him senseless, "Ace Vlada" and "Ante" took him away, transported him to the Ilova river, and left his body in the shallows.

On one occasion, they took Nikola Ivanović out, beat him very severely, and then burned him with blowtorches across his chest, because he had a very hairy chest. He is an ethnic Serb from Pakrački Batinjani, and arrived at the camp a little before me.

Slobodan Kukić (1949) was once cut across the chest by Croat MPs, after which salt was put on his wounds. Soon after that, I cannot remember the date, but everything was happening within one week after my arrival, Slobodan was taken out to be tortured by electricity (lit.: "to be connected to electricity" - Trans.), and I never saw him again after that.

Jovo Žestić (around 1930) was also very badly beaten, and could not walk. Since they made the men take a shower naked outside, and that using cold water, Jovo Žestić could not walk out of the cellar, so they took him out by force. He managed only to dip his feet

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and then he died. His corpse was put in a car by Croat MPs and taken away somewhere. I don't know where they buried him, all I know is that he was buried by Jovo Karjanović from Kip and several other ethnic Serbs.

I know that they constantly brought in men from Kip, I didn't know any of them, and they beat them up in the neighboring cellar room. We heard their screams. However, they left as they came. Within five days, all of them were gone.

Myself and Jela, her real name actually being Jevrosima, but we all called her Jela, were not beaten. We had to wash and clean for them and do everything they ordered us to do.

By around November 20, 1991, Croat MPs had killed a lot of people, and some of the ethnic Serbs from Kip had to bury their corpses by the Ilova river. When they had killed them, the attitude of the Croat MPs had changed a little: they constantly brought in new ethnic Serbs, interrogated and beat them, but did not kill them. They told us that they took them to Bjelovar after that, but I have no way of knowing whether this was true or not.

Of all ethnic Serbs who were with us in the cellar, only Jela, Nikola Ivanović, Branko Grujić and myself remained until the end in camp. Later on, the men were less severely beaten, and once they made them beat each other. The one that would hit less hard would be beaten by Croat MPs.

Sometime in February 1992, I cannot remember the exact date, I tried to escape from the camp. I roamed the neighboring forests and villages for four days, I almost got home, but in the Brekinska village Croat MPs caught up with me and returned me to the camp in Marino Selo, and then for the first time they severely beat me. They slapped me until I fell down, and then they beat me with bare hands and sticks over my head, neck and across by back. I was most beaten by one "Dida", from Zagorje. Male ethnic Serbs were beaten worst by "Poleto", "Ante", "Eki", "Kec Vlado" and a Croat from Dobrovac. "Eki" is from Kusonje, he said so himself, and on one occasion, while he was beating up Slobodan Kukić, he (Kukić) asked: "How can you beat me so when we used to drink together in the pub?" "Ante" said he was from Lipik, by birth from Prekopakra, while "Poleto" was from Dobrovac. All were young men. "Eki" once said that his mother was an ethnic Serb and that he hated her for it.

The commandant of the camp for liquidation of ethnic Serbs from Kip and other villages was one Gojko Brzić from Pakrac, who said that we were not to be afraid that they would kill us, and when he leaves the camp - we would be leaving it also. He was good, as opposed to Davor Širac, who was the commandant before him, at the time when most ethnic Serbs were killed.

On March 29, 1992, we were released from the camp. Branko Grujić and Nikola Ivanović were taken by car to Govedje Polje, while Jela and myself were taken to Pakračka Kliša. When we arrived in the village, we saw that it was all burnt and knocked down, and in my house, which was towards the edge of the village, the room in which my husband and I slept was burned down.

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In the evening of May 24, 1992, I think it was on that day, Croat neighbors came and blew up my house. At that time I was with my neighbor, an ethnic Serb, Nevenka Bosanac.

After that, friends from Rijeka came for me and I went there with them. I stayed there all this time, and I arrived in Belgrade only last Thursday, in the eve of the New Year of 1993.

I found out from ethnic Serb womenfolk in the village that around December 2, 1991, not far from the village, at the edge of the Krčka forest, Pela Kukić (1945), Dragica Bosanac (1939), Milka Samardžiju (1931), Nada Žestić-Romić (1934) and Jela Kukić (1917) were murdered. Their corpses lay at the spot of the murder for about two months, and were discovered by a man who happened to be passing by. After that, some committee from Virovitica came and carted away those corpses in an unknown direction. I learnt that they were taken from their homes by people from Dobrovac, Croat guardsmen, and that they were killed by Zlatko Marković and Ivica Poleto, Croat guardsmen from Pukračka Klisa.

During my stay in the camp of Marino Selo, we were not once visited by the International Red Cross, or any other humanitarian committee. We received no papers related to our stay in the camp. Only in Rijeka did I receive the "yellow card" from the International Red Cross, which enabled me to leave the Republic of Croatia and come to Belgrade.

Belgrade, January 14, 1993

Recorded by:
Ksenija Lukić

Submitted by:
Milka Bunčić

The originals of this deposition are on record with the Serbian Council Information Center, dossier: Kip.

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Appendix IV

Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav Army
Maxillofacial clinic
Clinical implantation department and surgical prosthetics
Crnotravska 17, Belgrade

Release notice

Surname and name:	KRAJNOVIĆ Mijo JOVO
ID number:	064417 / 001/K-57/91
Rank, infl. address, place:	TD Daruvar-Kip
Date of admission:	December 13, 1991
Date of release:	April 13, 1992
Diagnosis:	Fractura mandibulae triplex reg. corporis lat. dex. et colli bil. Fractura costae T VII e VII l. sin.

EPICRISIS, DATA ON EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND FURTHER TREATMENT

Date: April 14, 1992
Doctor's signature: Lt.Col. Momčilo Milić

Admitted to the Clinic for maxillofacial surgery of the MMA on December 13, 1991 because of triple fracture of lower jaw and two broken ribs, resulting from physical torture and harassment by the National Guardsmen as a prisoner on the territory of Marino Selo near Pakrac. From Marino Selo, where he was kept prisoner by guardsmen from November 15 to November 25 1991, he was transferred to Daruvar, and two days later, to Bjelovar where he was kept until December 10, 1991. In Bjelovar, he was given first medical aid by mounting of an immobilization device in the lower jaw. On December 10, 1991 he was taken to Zagreb in order to be exchanged as a prisoner and was sent to the MMA of Belgrade by authorities from Bubanj Potok.

After admittance, laboratory tests were performed as well as the Rtg, followed by all consultative examinations. Antibiotic-analgetic therapy was used and after his general state improved, on December 23, 1991, using general intravenous analgesia and local anaesthetics, an operation was performed to implant 4 enosal cylindrical implants into the partially toothless upper jaw, in the region 31/13, which would at first serve as fixing rails for intermaxillary fixation in order to cure a triple lower jaw fracture, and subsequently as support for fixed prosthetic elements. The post-operation period passed without complications.

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On December 31, 1991, using general endotracheal anaesthetic, an intraoral operation was performed to reposition the dislocated fragments of the lower jaw. Because of this dislocation, the patient could not close his jaws by about 3 cm in the vertical plane. During this operation, a traumatically damaged tooth upper left 3 was removed, since it was in the line of fracture and whose traumatic migration caused an extraoral fistula along the line of fracture. During the operation, the laboratory produces rail was fixtured and an elastic intramaxillar pull of dislocated fragments was installed. The post-operation period passed without complications. After 10 days, the elastic pull was replaced by hard intramaxillar immobilization, since a satisfactory inter-jaw relationship had been achieved.

Due to the need for constant control and maintaining of oral hygiene, and because of the patient's inability to provide for himself satisfactory accommodations in Belgrade or its vicinity, no release was planned and the patient has been kept on the ward until his final settlement.

On March 17, 1992, damaged teeth up left 8 and 1, up right 1 and 8 were pulled, these being kept inside until then to provide for better pull of dislocated fragments, and on March 23, 1992, prints were taken to make upper and lower circular, metal-ceramis bridges, which were finally cemented after the clinical laboratory procedure on April 13, 1992.

Since there is no need for further hospital therapy, the patient is being discharged with a recommendation to report to Immigrant's Association of Serbia, Belgrade, to provide for further accommodation, with the provision to report to this Department for control within 15 days after discharge.

Departmental doctor

(Official stamp)

Lt. Col. Momčilo Milić

Added in handwriting:

April 27, 1992 Control examination all right. To report on May 15, 1992.
Zorica Tumanović, MD (number illegible)

589/May 15, 92 Control examination all right. To report on May 29, 1992.
Smiljana Matić, MD (0892)

647/May 26, 1992 To report for control examination in a month's time.
Smiljana Matić, MD (0892)